P

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

Polit
1882

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

Printed by Authority.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1882.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

1 Subject.	2 Dates of Proceedings.	3 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	4 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	5 Page.
Sandúr State.—Recording letter from the Collector of Bellary forwarding a memorandum on the administration of the — for the year 1881-82.	1882. 5th Dec., No. 509.	....	....	1
Kurnool Pensioners.—Sanctioning the proposal to grant Mubarek Khatu a dowry of Rs. 1,500, equivalent to five years' purchase of her pension.	6th Dec., No. 514.	....	....	7
Carnatic Stipends.—Sanctioning the grant, as a special case, of a pension of Rs. 7 to Saiyad Vahid Imam out of the balance of his wife's lapsed pension.	6th Dec., No. 515.	....	....	9
Carnatic.—Directing that application be made to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for the grant of the title of "Khan Bahadur" to the two sons of Nawáb Ahmed-un-nissa Begum, shadi grand-daughter of Azim-ud-daulah, second titular Nawáb of the Carnatic.	7th Dec., Nos. 521 & 522.	....	....	13
His Highness the Elliah Raja of Cochin.—Communicating to the officers concerned letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding copies of the programme of the tour of — to Madras and Rámesvaram, &c.	12th Dec., No. 530.	....	....	17
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.—Communicating letter from Government of India confirming, with remarks, the Proceedings of this Government deciding that Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue will be considered to have acted as — during Mr. Hannyngton's deputation on special duty.	13th Dec., No. 535.	....	....	21
Star of India.—Regarding the delivery to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore of the grant and insignia of the Order of the —.	18th Dec., Nos. 541 & 542.	....	....	23

1 Subject.	2 Dates of Proceedings.	3 Date of Report to Secretary of State for India.	4 Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	5 Page.
	1882.			
Travancore Cochin Boundary.—Passing orders on letter from Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, inquiring whether the decision of Government given at paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 445 of 1882, awards to Travancore the whole of the area claimed by her as Idayarâmâd, or only that portion whereof undisputed possession has been held by Travancore.	22nd Dec., No. 551.	....	....	27
Mysore Pensioners.—Submitting, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, the proposal of the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, for the grant of a monthly allowance of Rs. 5, for life, to Morath Begum.	23rd Dec., Nos. 552 & 553.	....	....	29
Carnatic Stipends.—Sanctioning the proposed disbursement of Rs. 30 per mensem to the heirs of the late Ghulam Amin-ullah.	23rd Dec., No. 554.	....	....	31
Tanjore Palace Buildings.—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, with instructions, Proceedings of Government, Public Works Department, sanctioning with remarks revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 92,920, for repairs to the —.	23rd Dec., No. 555.	....	....	33
Recruits for Hyderabad Contingent.—Replying to letter from the Resident in Hyderabad inquiring what regulations this Government desire to lay down regarding recruiting parties of the Hyderabad Contingent.	23rd Dec., No. 556.	....	....	35
Star of India. — Recording papers relative to the procedure to be adopted when delivering to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore the Insignia of a K.G.C. of the order of the —.	30th Dec., No. 569.	....	....	37
Cochin Police Force.—Passing orders on papers relating to the proposed establishment of a Police force in the Cochin State.	30th Dec., No. 570.	....	....	41

B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE.

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1882.	
Nepalese State Prisoners.—Communicating, confidentially, to the Acting Collector of the Nílgiris, with instructions, letter from the Government Solicitor submitting opinion as to the items payable by Government in connection with the preparation of the lease of the Loch End property at Ootacamund.	1st Dec., No. 500.	
Land belonging to Native States.—Communicating to the officers concerned Resolution of the Government of India prescribing the procedure to be followed by local Railway officers in the acquisition of — for quarrying purposes.	1st Dec., No. 501.	
Mysore Pensioners.—Forwarding, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, a petition from Muhammad Abdul Ali praying for a charitable allowance; together with a report thereon from the officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore.	4th Dec., No. 502.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Forwarding to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for delivery to Kumarasubbasami Nayidugaru, the order of the Ceylon Government declining to comply with his request for house allowance.	4th Dec., No. 503.	
Travancore.—Permitting Mr. H. Smail to reside in — on the understanding that the — Government have no objection.	4th Dec., No. 504.	
Travancore Resident's Office Establishment.—Sanctioning payment of batta to a portion of the — while on circuit at Quilon.	5th Dec., No. 507.	
Suits.—Passing orders on letter from the Officer in charge, Government Agency, Chepauk, intimating that he has been called upon by the High Court to produce certain documents at the instance of one Abdul Qadir, and requesting instructions.	5th Dec., No. 508.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Forwarding to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for delivery to Kumarasubbasami, the order of the Ceylon Government declining to enter his name in the second class of —.	6th Dec., No. 511.	
Boundary.—Recording Proceedings, Revenue Department, requesting the Resident at Hyderabad to depute an officer for the settlement of the — between His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and the Godávari District.	6th Dec., No. 516.	
Mysore Pensioners.—Declining to sanction the grant of a separate pension to Amir Begum, *alias* Macca Bee.	7th Dec., No. 519.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
Nepalese State Prisoners.—Recording letter from the Collector of the Nílgiris intimating that Messrs. Cowdell and Co. state that the lease of Loch End can be arranged on the arrival of the owner who is expected shortly, and awaiting further report.	1882. 7th Dec., No. 520.	
Pálkonda Family.—Recording letter from the Officer in charge, Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, reporting that one month's leave has been granted to Viziaram Raz of the —.	9th Dec., No. 523.	
Carnatic Stipends.—Modifying G.O., No. 485 (Miscellaneous) of 1882, and directing that Muhammad Salar's pension be passed at Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem instead of Rs. 5-4-0.	11th Dec., No. 524.	
Petitions.—Informing Gulam Muhammad of Madras, with reference to his petition praying that his name may be submitted to the Government of India as an applicant for the appointment of an Attaché, that this Government can take no action in the matter.	12th Dec., No. 525.	
Special Appeals in Cochin.—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin returning petition from Madhavakkammatti and others of Cochin regarding the ancient appeals in His Highness the Raja's Court and stating that a Special Commissioner will be appointed.	13th Dec., No. 531.	
Malikhana Allowances—Travancore.—Declining to comply with Sankara Varma Raja's request for copies of certain papers.	13th Dec., No. 534.	
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.—Forwarding to the Private Secretary, for delivery, the reply of His Highness the Raja of Cochin to letter from the Right Honorable the Governor regarding appointment of Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue to act as —.	14th Dec., No. 536.	
Boundary Dispute—Travancore and Cochin.—Permitting Mr. Hannyngton to hold the position of arbitrator till the matter is finally disposed of, but agreeing with him that the extra allowance should cease from 4th November 1882.	15th Dec., No. 537.	
Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.—Authorizing the Government Agent to place at the disposal of —, certain papers bearing on the question of the adoption of a son by the widows of the late Raja	16th Dec., No. 539.	
Petition.—Informing the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that Moulvie Abdul Haleem's request that a moiety of the stipend granted by the Government of India for the support of his family, should be separately paid to him, is inadmissible.	19th Dec., Nos. 546 & 547.	
Boundary Dispute.—Recording Proceedings, Revenue Department, requesting the Chief Commissioner of Coorg to depute an officer for the settlement of the — between Malabar and Coorg.	20th Dec., No. 548.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Forwarding to the Ceylon Government for disposal a memorial addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General by Rani Sanithru Davi Ammal, widow of the ex-King of Kandy, residing at Tanjore, praying for a bonus of Rs. 5,000 to liquidate her debts, and for an increase to her pension.	23rd Dec. Nos. 557 & 558.	
——— Forwarding to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, for delivery to Kunnaraswamy Nayadu of Chittoor, the reply of the Ceylon Government to his petition.	23rd Dec., No. 561.	
Aziz-un-Nissa Begum. — Permitting Syed Muhammad Ishaq Mushaq to sue —, and furnishing him with certain certificate.	23rd Dec., No. 562.	
British Consular Agent, Karikal. — Communicating to the Accountant-General letter from Major Bowness Fischer — reporting that he has cancelled the balance of his privilege leave and resumed charge of his office on the 16th instant.	26th Dec., No. 563.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1882.	
Travancore.—Durbar Physician (Confidential).	26th Dec., No. 565.	
Nepalese State Prisoners.—Referring to the Acting Collector of the Nilgiris, a letter from the Resident in Nepal, for early explanation as to the payments made to the — for August 1882, &c.	29th Dec., No. 566.	
His Highness the Elliah Raja of Cochin.—Passing orders on letter from the Dewan Peishkar requesting to be informed of the substance of the instructions issued to the Port Officer at Tuticorin, respecting the voyage of — from Negapatam to Rameswaram.	30th Dec., No. 567.	
Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.—Communicating to the Government Pleader papers bearing on the alleged adoption of a son by the widows of the late Raja of Tanjore, in view to his watching a certain case in which — has been made a party.	30th Dec., No. 568.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1882.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. P. GORDON, Esq., Collector of Bellary and Political Agent, Sandúr, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bellary, 11th November 1882, No. 3806.

I have the honor to forward a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Macartney, the Agent to the Raja, on the administration of that State for the year 1881-82, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the ten months ending 31st March 1882.

2. The British official year has now been adopted by Mr. Macartney in accordance with the request referred to in my report of last year. The figures supplied, however, are in consequence not suited, as a general rule, for comparison with those of the previous year.

3. It will be observed that next to nothing was done during the year under report towards the liquidation of the State debts, or the interest accruing on them, while the Raja's civil list (Rs. 14,284-11-5 for ten months, or upwards of Rs. 17,000 per annum) shows a marked increase on the expenditure of the previous year.

4. I have been hitherto unable to obtain any reply from the Raja with regard to the various proposals sanctioned in G.O. of the 11th March 1882, No. 67 (confidential). Those subjects belong, however, rather to the now current year, and will be treated in my report on that period.

5. The long felt need of a dispensary at Sandúr was supplied during the year in question. An application made by Mr. Macartney to the Local Fund Board of the Bellary District for a contribution to meet the cost of medicines supplied to British subjects was finally rejected by that body, on the ground that the provisions of the Local Fund Act did not, in their opinion, justify them in contributing funds to a foreign State. The terms of Sections 26 and 27 of the Act would seem to support the objection of the Local Fund Board. At the same time it is to be regretted that they were unable to accede to Mr. Macartney's application, for my inquiries showed that whilst the number of Sandúr patients treated in our dispensaries was not noticeable, a very considerable number of British patients was treated at Sandúr.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the condition of the population is improving, and that land temporarily abandoned is being again brought under cultivation, although, in consequence of the necessity of allowing kowls for such land, the revenue does not as yet show a proportionate improvement. The policy of these kowls, however, appears to me to be wise.

ENCLOSURES.

SANDUR ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1882.

Period embraced by this Report.—The present report embraces a period of ten months only, viz., from the 1st of June 1881 to the 31st of March 1882, as it has been found desirable that the official year should henceforth correspond with that of Her Majesty's Government.

The Season and Crops.—The season on the whole was favorable for agricultural operations. Though the rainfall was abnormally light, yet, being well distributed, the crops generally did not at any time suffer from drought, and the outturn was quite an average one.

Remarks on Rainfall.—Previous to the—it is to be hoped temporary—closing of the Depôt on Rámandrug, the rainfall of each year was obligingly furnished by the Commandant, and no register was kept here. But a careful record has been kept from the 17th of August 1881, and in future accurate results for each year will be given. The total rainfall from the aforesaid date to the close of the calendar year was 14·3 inches, viz., in the remaining 14 days of August 2·25, in September 4·15, in October 4·8, and in November 3·1 inches. The dry crops in the villages of Yettinhutty and Appayenhully only suffered slightly from deficiency of rain.

Condition of the People.—The condition of the people has slowly but steadily improved, and much of the land which was temporarily thrown out of cultivation has been resumed. Puttas for such lands have been given on kowl terms for from three to five years, as the recultivation of lands which have been lying fallow for a time demands an additional expenditure of labor.

Daily Wages of Common Laborers.—The rate of hire for day laborers has continued at three annas a day for men and one anna six pies for women. During the busy period of harvest, however, the daily hire of men rose to four annas, that of women remained stationary.

Skilled Labor.—For labor requiring more or less skill, such as that of common bricklayers and carpenters, the rates have run from six annas to eight annas for the former and from eight annas to twelve annas for the latter.

Bazaar Prices of Produce and Articles of Consumption.—The following table will show the average bazaar prices of the chief articles of consumption :—

SEERS PER RUPEE.				RUPEES PER MAUND.		
Articles.	First.	Second.	Third.	Articles.	First.	Second.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rice	8·0	10·1	11·8	Chillies	1 14 5	..
Cholum ..	34·1	35·1	..	Tamarind	0 7 10	..
Wheat ..	16·2	17·1	..	Onions	0 9 6	..
Ragi	39·6	..	..	Cocoanuts	2 14 5	..
Sajje	25·1	..	..	Saffron	2 3 7	..
Dholl	15·8	16·7	..	Garlic	3 0 0	..
Com. Gram ..	29·4	..	..	Cardamom ..	1 9 2	..
Gr. Gram ..	20·7	..	..	Ghee	9 3 2	6 11 7
Chenna ..	14·4	..	..	Jaggery	1 4 9	1 3 3
Salt	9·1	..	..	Sugar	5 0 9	4 12 5
				Red Sugar ..	2 9 2	..
				Sweet-oil	4 3 2	..
				Lamp-oil	3 10 4	..

Fodder.—Consequent upon the very moderate rains during the south-west monsoon, the quantity of fodder, which ordinarily is far in excess of actual requirements, was much less than usual, and the wilful burning of the forests subsequently still further diminished the supply. Complaints of scarcity were afterwards not unfrequent. This scarcity, however, being chiefly due to the wanton destruction of the forest supply, they had only themselves to blame for the inconvenience they may have suffered. The experience of another year has clearly demonstrated that, in the absence of a considerable forest establishment, the prevention of destructive fires is virtually impossible. Our utmost vigilance resulted only in preserving the grass until it became as dry as tinder, when fires suddenly broke out, which defied all efforts to extinguish, and the origin of which it was impossible to detect, and greater damage was caused than ordinarily occurs. The maintenance of such an establishment, however, is far beyond what the slender resources of the

State could meet, and it is a matter of fervent gratulation that when our forests were fast disappearing under the axe, fires, and other destructive agencies, Her Majesty's Government have leased 40,000 acres of forest land from the Raja and placed it under the management of the Forest Department. By this arrangement not only will the revenue of the State be largely and permanently augmented, but the continuance and increase of forest growth, under careful and efficient conservancy, may reasonably be expected to have a salutary influence on the climate while the supply of wood for domestic and other purposes will be more effectively and enduringly secured. Though this scheme was only carried into effect from 1st of May 1882, and is therefore properly a subject for next annual report, yet, as it was in contemplation for several months previous, the present notice of it may be excused.

Leasing of forest by Her Majesty's Government.

Disposal of Residue of Forest Lands.—It is intended to reserve the residue of forest lands for the sole use of the inhabitants of the State, for the supply of wood for buildings, wells, agricultural implements, and other necessary purposes and grazing ; but the enjoyment of privileges will be placed under certain necessary restrictions, so as to check their abuse, which has been but too common in the past.

Necessity of continued efforts to prevent Fires in Forests.—In order to have always a sufficiency of fodder, and to protect our now more limited forests, it will, as much as ever, be requisite to continue our efforts to put a final stop to the ruinous practice of burning the jungles and grazing grounds, even though this may entail some additional expenditure during the dry season of each year. The fear of ultimate detection and punishment, which has hitherto been at the lowest point, will be largely increased now that so many forest guards are constantly on the alert, and as the advantages of forest conservancy will soon become obvious to every one, the hope may reasonably be entertained that the villagers themselves will more cordially co-operate with the authorities in the detection of offenders against forest regulations.

Financial.—The nett revenue realized from all sources for the ten months ending 31st March 1882, after deducting cash balance of last year, deposits on contracts, loans refunded, and some items of floating revenue, was Rs. 28,881-6-5, and the nett expenditure, after in like manner deducting balance in hand, returned deposits, special loans at interest, and items Nos. 4 and 5 in the statement of receipts and expenditure appended to this report, was Rs. 24,943-8-0, leaving a nett balance of Rs. 3,937-14-5, which, it will be seen, has been principally employed in extinguishing temporary loans and in the payment of some items on interest on State debts. It is to be regretted that nothing has been done as yet towards the liquidation of the heavy liabilities of the State, which during the last four years have only gone on increasing.

Crime.—In all thirty-three criminal cases were disposed of in the Agent's Court, involving fifty-three accused persons. They were nearly all of the class of minor offences, though one, in which one prisoner was convicted, was that of house robbery. The proportion of convictions to acquittals was as *five* to *one* nearly.

Establishment of a Dispensary.—In August 1881 a qualified Hospital Assistant was deputed for service in this State. Owing, however, to unexpected delay in receiving the medicines which had, for some time previous, been ordered, it was not till the 1st of September that we were able to open our dispensary. From that date up to the 31st of March 1882 there were no fewer than 1,523 admissions for treatment. This gives the very large ratio of 14·4 per cent. of the entire population of the State, and when it is considered that probably many who needed medical advice, influenced by prejudice, ignorance or apathy, did not apply, the necessity for such an institution is clearly demonstrated. The above ratio, however, will admit of some reduction, as the dispensary is open to patients from the neighbouring district, many of whom avail themselves of its privileges. In consideration of the additional expense thereby incurred by the State, an application was made to the Bellary Local Fund Board for an annual contribution to meet such cases. This application was accompanied by a statement showing the quantity of medicines dispensed to British subjects during three months, but was ultimately refused, though it received the support of the President of the Board. Notwithstanding this, however, the practice of admitting all comers, who urgently need medical treatment, to the benefits of the institution has continued, as grievous hardship would often ensue from an exclusive policy.

Number of admissions in seven months.

Certain Diseases ; their percentage of Total Admissions.—Of the total admissions from December to March inclusive, 43·5 per cent. were cases of ague , 25·2 of ulcers, and 8·5 of venereal diseases. The Dresser in charge of the dispensary reports that a great number of the men patients exhibit a syphilitic taint, and that the constitution of a still greater number are broken down by repeated attacks of fever.

Vital Statistics.—The number of deaths from all causes during the calendar year 1881 was 311 and the number of births 276. In 1880 these numbers respectively stood 331 and 245, the ratio being for that year 31·43 of deaths and 23·26 of births per thousand per annum. The ratio for 1881 stands at 29·5 of deaths and 26·2 of births, thus indicating a still further slight improvement in the general health. At the close of the year the dispensary had only been established

four months, and could not be supposed therefore to effect any material improvement in the vital statistics.

SANDUR,
19*th October* 1882.

(Signed) J. MACARTNEY,
Agent.

1881-82.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for ten Months ending 31st March 1882.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. To balance in hand 31st May 1881 ..	..			917	10	11
2. To Land Revenue and Mohaturfa including arrears of both	..			19,109	12	0
3. To received on account of Quit-rent and Road-cess	..			667	11	0
4. To Contracts—						
(1) Will Contract and Octroi ..	4,682	8	0			
(2) Abkári do. ..	2,516	10	8			
(3) Toll on certain Roads	255	0	0			
(4) Amrayi, &c.	616	6	8			
				8,070	9	4
5. To realized on Tuccavy Advances ..	..			24	11	0
6. To do. by sale of Stamps ..	394	14	0			
To do. by Registration Fees ..	52	8	0			
To do. by Fines	195	1	0			
				642	7	0
7. To received on account of Loans and Refunds	..			693	13	6
8. To received Interest on Loans and Refunds and Arrears of Revenue ..	..			118	10	1
9. To Sums temporarily borrowed—						
(1) For Treasury	723	12	0			
(2) For the Raja	1,180	0	0			
				1,903	12	0
10. To received Subscription to Dispensary, &c.	..			31	8	0
11. To received Deposits on Contracts ..	..			1,594	8	5
12. To Miscellaneous	..			240	13	0
	Total ..			34,015	14	10

EXPENDITURE.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. By Civil List—						
(1) Private, Servants and Followers.	13,868	12	5			
(2) Interest on Temporary Loans ..	293	7	2			
(3) House Poojari	122	7	10			
				14,284	11	5
2. By Administration and Police	..			9,023	12	0
3. By Jail Expenditure—Food for Prisoner	..			45	7	1
4. By paid on account of Temporary Loans, 1881-82	5,952	7	9			
By paid on account of former Debts ..	323	4	11			
				6,275	12	8
5. By paid on account of Interest on State Debts	..			484	10	4
6. By Special Loans at Interest	..			636	8	9
7. By Deposits on Contracts refunded ..	..			1,480	0	0
8. By constructing Bridge, Repairs of Roads and Buildings	..			708	14	9
9. By Devadayah	..			69	12	6
10. By Dispensary—						
(1) Hospital Assistant's Salary ..	210	0	0			
(2) Medicines	239	4	4			
(3) Contingent Expenditure ..	78	2	2			
				527	6	6

EXPENDITURE.—(*continued.*)

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
11. By Cost of Survey of proposed Tank ..	..	111 12 6
12. By Remission of Quit-rent (by Raja's order)	..	22 10 0
13. By Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenditure	..	149 1 3
14. By Cash Balance 31st March 1882 ..	..	195 7 1
	Total ..	34,015 14 10

SANDUR,
5th July 1882.

(Signed) J. MACARTNEY,
Agent.

ORDER—dated 5th December 1882, No. 509, Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 5th December 1882, No. 509.

DECEMBER.

Sandur State.

Recording letter from the Collector of Bellary forwarding a memorandum on the administration of the — for the year 1881-82.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 25th November 1882, No. 521.

I have the honor to submit the following case for the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur requests that his sister, Mubarek Khatu, to whom a pension of Rs. 25 per month, lapsable on her marriage, was sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th August 1881, No. 395, Political Department, may be granted a dowry of Rs. 1,500 or more. She is to be married within two months.

3. I beg to recommend that Rs. 1,500, a sum equivalent to five years' purchase of Mubarek Khatu's pension, may be sanctioned for her dowry in accordance with the principle proposed in Government of India's Resolution, dated 15th March 1878.

4. The present case is similar to those referred to in G.Os., Political Department, No. 338, dated 27th June 1878 ; No. 85, dated 15th February 1881 ; and No. 85, Miscellaneous, dated 11th March 1882.

Order—dated 6th December 1882, No. 514, Political.

The proposal to grant Mubarek Khatu a dowry of Rs. 1,500, equivalent to five years' purchase of her pension, is sanctioned.

2. The pension will cease from date of marriage.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
" Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th December 1882, No. 514.

DECEMBER.

Kurnool Pensioners.

Sanctioning the proposal to grant Mubarek Khatu a dowry of Rs. 1,500, equivalent to five years' purchase of her pension.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 14th October 1882, Mis. No. 400, Political.

Read—the following report on petition of Saiyid Vahid Imami by Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 7th October 1882, No. 432 :—

Petitioner claims pension as the husband of the late Kulsum Begum, the history of whose stipend and the subsequent continuation of it to her children is given in letter from this office embodied in G.O., No. 345, of 26th July 1879 ; he also seeks a continuation from the lapsed stipend of his mother-in-law, Maimanal-un-nisa Begum.

2. The continuation of stipends in favor of dependents and collaterals and adopted children of Carnatic stipendiaries is strictly opposed to the principles on which the rules for the administration of stipends were framed, but they have, however, been relaxed so that, should Government think proper to do so in petitioner's case, there are precedents for such a course.

3. Petitioner is not well off, and his age is about sixty years.

Order—dated 14th October 1882, Mis. No. 400, Political.

By G.O., dated 26th July 1879, No. 345, the petitioner's stipend was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9. The Government cannot increase it further.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Endorsement to Petitioner, with one enclosure.
To the Government Agent, Chepauk.

Read—also the following papers :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 23rd October 1882, No. 450.

I have the honor to invite attention to G.O., No. 400, of 14th October 1882, which appears to have been framed under a misconception of facts.

2. Saiyid Vahid Imami is not in receipt of a pension ; the increment made by G.O., No. 345, dated 26th July 1879, was in favor of his children by Kulsum Begum, and my report, No. 432 of 1882, was made on his prayer for grant of pension as a dependent of his late wife.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 2nd December 1882, No. 515.

In reply to your Official Memorandum of 18th November 1882, No. 1367, Political Department, I have the honor to state that, as I saw no special reason for making a relaxation of the rules which are laid down for the continuation of stipends in favor of petitioner, I abstained from recommending the grant to him of a pension; but, as similar relaxations have been made, I desired to leave the question to the decision of Government. The pension of his wife was Rs. 65, of which Rs. 41 has been continued under G.O., 26th July 1879, No. 345. Should Government resolve to grant a pension to petitioner out of his wife's stipend, I beg to suggest that this pension should not exceed Rs. (7) seven per mensem, and should commence from date of Order sanctioning it.

ORDER—dated 6th December 1882, No. 515, Political.

As recommended by the Government Agent, Chepauk, the Government resolve to sanction the grant, as a special case, of a pension of Rs. 7 to Saiyid Vahid Imami out of the balance of his wife's lapsed pension with effect from the date of this Order.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Chepauk.
" Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th December 1882, No. 515.

DECEMBER.

Carnatic Stipends.

Sanctioning the grant, as a special case, of a pension of Rs. 7 to Saiyid Vahid Imami out of the balance of his wife's lapsed pension.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Government Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 27th November 1882, No. 491.

I have the honor to submit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying petition of Nawab Ahmad-un-Nissa Begum, in which she prays that the title of "Khan Bahadur" may be conferred on her two sons Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad Hamid.

2. She is the shadi grand-daughter of Azim-ud-daulah, second titular Nawáb of the Carnatic and was married to Aziz-ul-mulk Bahadur, a man of good family in Lucknow; she draws in her own right Rs. 2,750 per mensem. Both her sons are men of good report and of superior social position by birth to the thirteen persons upon whom, at the request of the late Zahir-ud-daulah, this title was conferred (*vide* G.O. of 30th October 1875, No. 746, Political Department).

3. For these reasons and for those given by Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell in his report of 24th January 1876, No. 52, embodied in G.O., Political Department, dated 3rd February 1876, No. 79, I have the honor to solicit Government to submit her application to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

ENCLOSURE.

Nawab Ahmad-un-Nissa Begum Sahibah presents her compliments to the Government Agent, Chepauk, and begs to state that she is anxious that some dignitary title may be conferred by Government upon her two sons Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad Hamid in consideration of their respectable position in the Carnatic family and of their general good conduct, which the Agent himself is well aware of.

The Begum Sahibah learns that it is not usual with the Government of India to confer titles upon the Mussulman dignitaries of India beyond that of "Khan Bahadur," and she therefore requests that the Agent will be so good as to recommend to Government that the same title may be conferred upon her said two sons as was done in the case of several other members of the Carnatic family.

For this act of kindness the Begum Sahibah will ever feel thankful.

AZEEZ BAUGH, MADRAS,
23rd October 1882.

Seal of NAWAB AHMAD-UN-NISSA BEGUM.

ORDER—dated 7th December 1882, No. 521, Political.

Ordered that application be made to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council for the grant of the title of "Khan Bahadur" to the two sons * of Nawab Ahmad-un-Nissa Begum, shadi grand-daughter of Azim-ud-daulah, second titular Nawáb of the Carnatic.

* Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad Hamid.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Chepauk.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 7th December 1882, No. 522, Political.

I am directed to transmit copy of the Proceedings of this Government marginally noted, and to recommend that the title of "Khan Bahadur" may be conferred on Muhammad Mahmud and Muhammad Hamid, the sons of Nawab Ahmad-un-nissa Begum, shadi grand-daughter of Azim-ud-daulah, second titular Nawáb of the Carnatic and widow of the late Aziz-ul-mulk Bahadur, a gentleman of good family in Lucknow.

Dated 7th December 1882, No. 521.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 7th December 1882, Nos. 521, 522.

DECEMBER.

Carnatic.

Directing that application be made to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General for the grant of the title of " Khan Bahadur " to the two sons of Nawab Ahmad-un-Nissa Begum, shadi grand-daughter of Azim-ud-daulah, second titular Nawáb of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 6th December 1882, No. 129.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Dewan of Cochin, No. 1430, of the 1st instant, together with six copies of the programme therein alluded to of the tour of His Highness the Eliah Rajah of Cochin to Madras and Rámesvaram, and to request that the Government will be good enough to issue such instructions as they may deem necessary.

ENCLOSURES.

From T. GOVINDA MENON, Dewan of Cochin, to the Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 1st December 1882, No. 1430.

I have the honor to forward twelve copies of the programme of the tour of His Highness the Eliah Rajah of Cochin to Madras and thence by the Carnatic and South Indian Railway line to Rámesvaram, and to request that the Revenue and Police authorities on the way and at the halting stations be instructed to render such assistance as may be required of them by the Dewan Peishkar, who is in charge of the tour arrangements.

Programme of the Tour of His Highness the Eliah Rajah of Cochin.

January 1883.
6th, leave Shoranore at 11 A.M. .. .. Reach Erode at 6-45 P.M.
7th, „ Erode at 12-30 A.M. .. .. „ Salem at 2-51 P.M.
7th, „ Salem at 9-13 P.M. .. .. „ Madras at 7-45 A.M. on the 8th.
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, stay at Madras, with a visit to Conjeeveram in the interval.
14th, leave Madras at 6-30 A.M. .. .. Reach Chidambaram at 3-43 P.M.
15th, „ Chidambaram at 10-10 A.M. .. „ Máyavaram at 12-3 P.M.
16th, „ Máyavárام at 5-40 A.M. .. „ Kumbakónam at 7-27 A.M.
16th, „ Kumbakónam at 2-2 P.M. .. „ Trichinopoly at 10-40 P.M.
17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, visit Sríraṅgam, &c.
21st, leave Trichinopoly *viâ* Madura inland,
or from Negapatam by steamer .. .. „ Rámesvaram.

(By Order.)

(Signed) A. SANKARIAH, B.A.,
Dewan Peishkar of Cochin.

1*st December* 1882.

ORDER—dated 12th December 1882, No. 530, Political.

Communicated to the Inspector-General and the Commissioner of Police and to the several Collectors concerned in view to suitable attention being paid to His Highness.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
,, Commissioner of Police, Madras.
,, Collector of Malabar.
,, ,, of Coimbatore.
,, ,, of Salem.
,, ,, of Chingleput.
,, ,, of South Arcot.
,, ,, of Tanjore.
,, ,, of Trichinopoly.
,, ,, of Madura.
,, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Copy to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, for information.
,, ,, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, do.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 12th December 1882, No. 530.

DECEMBER.

His Highness the Eliah Rajah of Cochin.

Communicating to the officers concerned letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding copies of the programme of the tour of — to Madras and Rámesvaram, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort William, 2nd December 1882, No. 1395-G.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 396 (Miscellaneous), of the 13th October 1882, regarding Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue, C.S., Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

2. In reply, I am to say that, in supersession of previous orders, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, deciding that Mr. Dumergue will be considered to have acted as Resident in Travancore and Cochin during Mr. Hannyngton's deputation on special duty, viz., from the 28th January to the 19th March 1882.

3. I am, however, to add that, under similar circumstances, it is not the practice in the Political Department under the Government of India to appoint an Assistant Resident to officiate as Resident when a Resident is allowed to leave his Residency on duty with the Native Prince to whose Court he is accredited, the ordinary rule is to place his Head Assistant in charge simply of the current duties. I am to request that if, in any future case, the Madras Government should see reason to depart from this rule, a *previous* reference may be made to the Government of India.

Order—dated 13th December 1882, No. 535, Political.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Accountant-General.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
„ Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 13th December 1882, No. 535.

DECEMBER.

Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Communicating letter from Government of India confirming, with remarks, the Proceedings of this Government deciding that Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue will be considered to have acted as — during Mr. Hannyngton's deputation on special duty.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Hon. C. GRANT, Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 12th October 1882, No. 41-S.I.

I am desired by His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to forward, for delivery, with suitable ceremony, to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore,

(1) the Grant of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India conferring upon His Highness the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order.
(2) Her Majesty's Warrant dispensing with the personal investiture of the Maharaja,
(3) the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander,
(4) a Covenant containing a provision for the due restoration of the Insignia, which, I am to request, may be signed by the recipient of the decoration, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Statutes of the Order, and then returned to me,
(5) a copy of the Statutes.

2. I am to request that, on delivery of the Insignia, the purport of the Grant and Covenant may be explained to His Highness the Maharaja, particularly the provision in the latter document for the return of the Insignia in the event of the decease of a Member of the Order.

ORDER—dated 18th December 1882, No. 541, Political.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin,
with copy of letter, No. 542, dated 18th December 1882.

LETTER—to His Highness RAMA VARMAH, Maharaja of Travancore, dated Fort St. George, 18th December 1882, No. 542, Political.

The Government of this Presidency have received from His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India a communication stating that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to dispense with your Highness's attendance in Calcutta for the purpose of being invested as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in person.

2. I have therefore the honor, following the precedent set in the case of your Highness's Brother and Predecessor, to invite you to come to Madras (where I shall have the gratification of placing Government House at your disposal) for the purpose of receiving at my hands, with suitable ceremony, the Grant and Insignia of the Order.

3. As to the particular time for the ceremony, I desire to meet, as far as possible, your Highness's convenience. I am led to believe that the first day of February will be suitable, and, if so, I shall be glad to hear from your Highness on the subject.

I remain,
Your sincere friend,
M. E. GRANT DUFF.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 18th December 1882,
Nos. 541, 542.

DECEMBER.

Star of India.

Regarding the delivery to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore of the Grant and Insignia of the Order of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Arbitrator, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 3rd November 1882, No. 43-A.

With reference to G.O., No. 445, of the 30th October 1882, I have the honor to request (in view to determination of boundary) whether the decision of His Excellency the Governor in Council given at paragraph 4 awards to Travancore the whole of the area claimed by her as Idyaramad, or only that portion whereof undisputed possession has been held by Travancore ?

2. In paragraph 60 of my award, I have held that the portion of which the possession is disputed was never known by the name of Idyaramad and does not belong to Idyaramad; but as my award has been reversed in its entirety, it becomes necessary to ascertain to what area the decision of His Excellency the Governor applies.

3. I should perhaps draw attention to the fact that in paragraph 64 of her reply to Travancore's appeal in this case, Cochin contends that the question being one of boundary, my decision as Arbitrator is final, and cannot be carried before Government by way of appeal according to the terms of the agreement between the States.

4. The area depending on the decision of the question I now lay before Government is (very roughly speaking) about eighty square miles.

5. I have also the honor to request that the map which accompanied my decision and referred to in paragraph 2 of my judgment may be returned to me when no longer required by Government.

Order—dated 22nd December 1882, No. 551, Political.

The claim of Cochin was to the land made over to Travancore by Colonel Munro in 1818* and which, as the Arbitrator observed in his decision (paragraph 51), Travancore has *enjoyed and possessed ever since.*

* Paragraph 46 of the decision.

2. *This* claim has been disallowed by Government. What Cochin did not claim is outside the final award of His Excellency the Governor in Council. There appears therefore no further reason for doubt.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., Arbitrator, with map.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 18th December 1882, Nos. 541, 542.

DECEMBER.

Star of India.

Regarding the delivery to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore of the Grant and Insignia of the Order of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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* Paragraph 46 of the decision.

2. *This* claim has been disallowed by Government. What Cochin did not claim is outside the final award of His Excellency the Governor in Council. There appears therefore no further reason for doubt.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., Arbitrator, with map.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd December 1882, No. 551.

DECEMBER.

Travancore-Cochin Boundary.

Passing orders on letter from Mr. J. C. Hannyngton inquiring whether the decision of Government given at paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 445 of 1882, awards to Travancore the whole of the area claimed by her as Idyaramad, or only that portion whereof undisputed possession has been held by Travancore.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From E. J. SEWELL, Esq., Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 24th November 1882, No. 193.

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of Government, petition from Morath Begum Begum, grand-daughter of Zybu Begum, first cousin of Prince Ghulam Muhammad, claiming an allowance on the ground that she is destitute, her husband being insane.

2. From inquiries held it would appear that petitioner is the great grand-daughter of Zahara Begum, maternal aunt of the late Prince Ghulam Muhammad, and that petitioner's husband is really insane and sickly and cannot maintain his wife and child, a boy seven years old.

3. In G.O. of the 9th June 1875, No. 348, Political, petitioner's uncle, 'Abbas 'Ali Khan (mother's brother), was granted Rs. 10 a-month with a yearly clothing allowance of Rs. 51 (beneficiary No. 4), and petitioner's mother had died before this grant was made.

4. My predecessor, Mr. Wynne, intended that petitioner's application should be submitted to Government, and I beg to recommend that such grant as may seem fit to Government should be made to petitioner for life.

From H. LeFANU, Esq., Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 12th December 1882, No. 204.

Referring to your official memorandum, No. 1476, dated 5th December 1882, I have the honor to inform you that I think that Rs. 5 a-month may be granted to Morath Begum for life.

Order—dated 23rd December 1882, No. 552, Political.

This proposal will be submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore.

Endorsement—dated 23rd December 1882, No. 553, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with reference to Mr. Henvey's letter, dated 28th May 1875, No. 317-F.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., &c., 23rd December 1882, Nos. 552, 553.

DECEMBER.

Mysore Pensioners.

Submitting for the favorable consideration of the Government of India the proposal of the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, for the grant of a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 for life to Morath Begum.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. BAYNES, in charge of the Agency, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chepauk, 16th December 1882, No. 544.

I have the honor to forward, for the favorable consideration of Government, a petition from Zuhur-un-nisa Begum, Shadi widow of Ghulam Aminullah, who died on the 17th November 1882 and in the enjoyment of a stipend of Rs. 35 per mensem. I beg to propose that Rs. 30 out of this lapsing stipend be continued to his family.

2. Though this stipend should lapse *in toto*, with the exception of a moiety as compassionate allowance to widow of the deceased, I beg the concession because a similar relaxation was made in the case of the three brothers of Ghulam Aminullah, who enjoyed stipends of Rs. 35 per mensem :—

From Ghulam Safdar's stipend Rs. 26 was continued to his family by Extract from Minutes of Consultation, No. 470, of 13th October 1847.

From Ghulam Muhammad Mazhar's, Rs. 30 was continued to his family (*vide* G.O., No. 298, of 17th July 1873).

From Ghulam Wali Hasan's, Rs. 25 was continued to his family by G.O., 20th May 1879, No. 210, and 16th February 1880, No. 60.

3. If Government approve my recommendation, I would apportion this sum as follows :—

			RS.
Ghulam Asad-ullah,	Shadi son	..	7
Zuhur-un-nisa Begum,	do.	widow	5
Khair-un-nisa Begum,	do.	daughter	4
Habib-un-nisa Begum,	do.	do.	4
Aziz-un-nisa Begum,	do.	do.	4
Mustafah Husain, Nickah son		..	3
Murtuza Husain, Nickah son		..	3
		Total ..	30

ORDER—dated 23rd December 1882, No. 554, Political.

Sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Chepauk, with enclosure.
„ Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd December 1882, No. 554.

DECEMBER.

Carnatic Stipends.

Sanctioning the proposed disbursement of Rs. 30 per mensem to the heirs of the late Ghulam Aminullah.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 5th December 1882, No. 3202 W., Public Works.

ABSTRACT.—The revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 92,920, for repairs to the Tanjore Palace Buildings, sanctioned with remarks.

ORDER—dated 23rd December 1882, No. 555, Political.

Communicated to the Government Agent, Tanjore, whose special attention will be drawn to the absolute necessity of providing that when the repairs now sanctioned are carried out, the palace buildings should be *kept* in a properly sanitary condition. It is hoped that the expenditure which has been, and will be, incurred may prove sufficient to remedy the principal defects indicated in Colonel Oakes's letter, dated 23rd December 1875, No. 2399, but it is obvious that nothing but the most direct and peremptory supervision can suffice to prevent a recurrence of the evils which have been rampant in these buildings from a remote period. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council commends the matter for the most careful consideration of the Government Agent.

A G.O., 8th May 1876, No. 263, Political.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore, with copy of the Public Works Department G.O.

Copy to the Public Works Department.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd December 1882, No. 555.

DECEMBER.

Tanjore Palace Buildings.

Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, with instructions, Proceedings of Government, Public Works Department, sanctioning, with remarks, revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 92,920, for repairs to the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. E. CAMPBELL, Officiating Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Hyderabad Residency, 9th December 1882, No. 2226.

I am directed by the Resident to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 399, dated the 14th October last, and, in reply, to state that the Magistrate was clearly under the impression that the recruiting party was recruiting for the *Army of the Hyderabad State*, whereas the Hyderabad Contingent, though a local force, is a purely British force recruited almost entirely in British territories, and commanded by British officers. However, while the Resident will be glad to issue to Brigadier-General Sir C. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., who commands the Contingent, any regulations which the Government of Madras may desire to lay down regarding recruiting parties, Mr. Jones deems it right before doing so, to point out that no special restrictions ought to be placed on the recruiting parties of the Contingent. They should be treated equally like recruiting parties of the Native Army. And he would ask whether His Excellency in Council, after perusing the above explanation, thinks any and what regulations are necessary.

LETTER—to the Resident, Hyderabad, dated Fort St. George, 23rd December 1882, No. 556, Political.

In reply to your letter, 9th December instant, I have the honor to state that it was far from being the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council to place any "special restrictions" on the recruiting parties of the Hyderabad Contingent in the Bellary or any other district of this Presidency. All that he wishes is to shut out the possibility of recruiting being carried on for some other purpose under color of its being for an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the use of His Highness the Nizam. The best way of doing this will be, in his opinion, to follow the course suggested in the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 14th October last.

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd December 1882, No. 556.

DECEMBER.

Recruits for Hyderabad Contingent.

Replying to letter from the Resident in Hyderabad, inquiring what regulations this Government desire to lay down regarding recruiting parties of the Hyderabad Contingent.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary, Star of India Order, Simla, dated 10th November 1882.

Your letter 12th October, No. 41 S.I. Insignia for Maharaja, Travancore, not received.

Letter from the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Simla, 18th November 1882, No. 47 S.I.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 10th November 1882, reporting that the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India for His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore had not been received.

2. In reply, I am to say that, as there are no sets of the Insignia in store, the Registrar of the Order has been requested to send out a set, which, on arrival, will be forwarded for presentation to the Maharaja of Travancore.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Secretary, Star of India Order, Calcutta, dated 28th November 1882.

Yours eighteenth, Number 47. Can we be certain of having the Insignia by 29th January, the day fixed for the Maharaja's investiture here ?

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calcutta, 5th December 1882.

Number 1426-G. Yours 28th November. Insignia for Travancore. Secretary State has been asked by telegram whether they may be expected out by fifteenth January.

Telegram from the Secretary, Star of India Order, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calcutta, 14th December 1882.

Number 42 S.I. My telegram 5th. Insignia, expected to arrive Calcutta about 12th January, will be despatched to Madras on receipt. Caution, however, necessary on one point. Maharaja is not to be invested with Insignia as stated in your telegram, but Insignia are to be delivered only with due ceremony as explained in my letter of 12th October. No Knight can be invested unless by Her Majesty, the Grand Master, or by some one specially authorized under Queen's Sign Manual.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, to the Secretary, Star of India Order, Calcutta, dated 15th December 1882.

Your No. 42 S.I. The intention here is to follow exactly procedure adopted on occasion of late Maharaja receiving Insignia from Lord Napier (*vide Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* of February fifth, 1867). Is that right?

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 21st December 1882.

Number 43 S.I. Your telegram 15th. Travancore Insignia. Viceroy agrees to your following procedure adopted in 1867 for the late Maharaja.

Order—dated 30th December 1882, No. 569, Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

[illegible] December 1882. No. [illegible] Political.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. [illegible], dated [illegible] December 1882.

Your No. [illegible] S.I. Are directions now to be to follow exactly procedure adopted on occasion of late Maharajah's accession, including [illegible] from Lord Napier (vide Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary of February 25th, 1861). [illegible]

Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated [illegible] December 1882.

Number 43 S.I. Your telegram [illegible]. Travancore [illegible]. Viceroy agrees to your following procedure adopted in 1867 for the late Maharajah.

Order—dated [illegible] December 1882, No. [illegible], Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. [illegible],
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 30th December 1882, No. 569.

DECEMBER.

Star of India.

Recording papers relative to the procedure to be adopted when delivering to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 4th December 1882.

I enclose, for the information of Government, papers * relating to the proposed establishment of a Police Force in the Cochin State, and shall be glad to be favored with any suggestions or instructions.

I have but little to remark on the proposed scheme.

* 1. Letter from Mr. Gunther, Superintendent of Police, to the Dewan of Cochin.
2. Draft regulation.
3. Two plans.

The "Force" proposed is very small, but will be sufficient for the present requirements of the country with the addition of a small reserve force at head-quarters.

The pay is, I think, rather too moderate, but the question is whether the State can afford to pay higher rates, and this I very much doubt, the extra cost † entailed by the scheme being very considerable.

† About Rs. 22,600 per annum irrespective of clothes, accoutrements, station-houses, &c.

The rules and regulation are based on the British India system and need no comment.

ENCLOSURE.

From G. V. H. GUNTHER, Esq., Superintendent of Police, to the Dewan of Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 10th November 1882, No. 14.

In order to enable me to acquire a practical knowledge of the working of the Police system in the neighbouring province of Malabar, I have, as you are already aware, been to Calicut and Tellicherry, and, owing to the kind assistance I had received from Mr. Logan, the Magistrate, and Major Hole, the Superintendent of Police in the district, I have had fair opportunities of making myself tolerably well acquainted with the Police system in force there.

2. By the courtesy of the Dewan of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, I have been furnished with papers which have afforded me some idea of the Police system now obtaining in that province.

3. I have also been enabled to peruse certain reports on the administration of the Police in Hyderabad, of which, too, I have not lost sight in considering the question of Police reorganization in Cochin.

4. The result of my investigations is that I am of opinion that the Police system as obtaining now in the Madras Presidency is not susceptible of any improvement. There are, no doubt, defects in the Police administration in the Presidency, but the defects are obviously not the outcome of the system itself, but are due to the shortcomings of individual members of the force to whom the working of the system is entrusted.

5. In the scheme I am going to propose for Cochin, as required in your memorandum, No. 894, of the 15th August 1882, I beg to disclaim all originality. I have simply adapted to this State the Madras system, having regard, of course, to differences in local circumstances.

6. The Police Force that I would beg to recommend for Cochin shall consist of a Superintendent aided by Inspectors and Head Constables with a certain number of Constables under them.

7. While the whole force shall be under the control and guidance of the Superintendent, there shall be in each kovilagatoomvatakel or district an Inspector upon whom shall devolve the Police charge of such district. Under him there shall be a certain number of Head Constables, to whom will be entrusted the Police charge of the various subdivisions composing the district. As Cochin consists of seven districts,* seven Inspectors will be wanted.

* Cannianore. Cochin. Moogoondapuram. Trichoor. Tallapilly. Chittoor. Kodungalore.

8. The remuneration I would propose for these Inspectors is as follows :—

	Pay.		Horse Allowance.
	RS.		RS.
1 Inspector ..	60	+	15
2 Inspectors at	50	+	15
2 Do. at	40	+	15
1 Do. at	35	+	15
1 Do. at	30	+	10

9. The rates of pay proposed are less than what is drawn by officers of corresponding position, not only in Malabar and in Mysore, but in the neighbouring State of Travancore, as will be perceived from the entry in the margin.

Inspectors—	British Rates.	Mysore Rates.	Travancore Rates.
	RS. RS.	RS. RS.	RS. RS.
First Class ..	200 + 15	100 + 15	100 + 15
Second Class ..	150 + 15	75 + 15	75 + 15
Third Class ..	100 + 15	60 + 15	50 + 15
Fourth Class ..	75 + 15	45 + 15	40 + 10

10. Considering the area of their charge, the arduous and responsible nature of their work, and last, not least, the necessity that exists for offering tolerably decent salaries, so that an honest and efficient class of officers may be secured, I should strongly, but respectfully, deprecate any reduction in the scale now recommended.

11. I would, in the interests of the public service, go further and suggest that it be resolved that the pay of the First-class Inspector may be raised eventually to Rs. 100 with Rs. 15 as horse allowance by increments of Rs. 20 after every five years of approved service.

12. Coming now to the Constabulary, I may observe that the proportion of Police to population in the Madras Presidency in 1880-81, exclusive of the force employed in State services,† was 1 to 1,485, while in Malabar itself it was 1 to 1,786 (see Administration Report of the Madras Police for 1880-81). In Mysore the proportion varies according to the state of crime, &c., for, while the proportion in the district of Shamoga is 1 to 1,018, that in the district of Mysore is 1 to 1,518. The proportion in Travancore has been fixed at 1 to 1,500 (*vide* Travancore Administration Report for 1056, Appendix).

† Salt Preventive Establishment, Jail Guards, and Land Custom Guards.

13. In Cochin the proportion may, in my opinion, at all events at the first start, be safely fixed at one policeman to every 2,000 of the inhabitants, that is exclusive of the guards necessary for the jails.

Note.—I have eliminated the jails from this scheme as I am not quite sure whether the Sirkar wishes the charge of the same should at once be taken up by the new Police.

14. Consisting, as Cochin does, according to the last census report, of a population of 600,278 persons, it will, at the proportion I have named, require a force numbering 301 strong, that is including officers and men. Deducting the chief officers, namely, the Superintendent and the seven Inspectors above adverted to, there remain 293 men. Reducing the number of men into Police parties, each party according to the British scale, composing of two Head Constables or petty officers and eleven Constables, there will be 22 parties and the fraction of a party. I would, therefore, add to the strength by six more men, which will complete 23 parties. The force then will stand as follows :—

1 Superintendent.
7 Inspectors.
46 Head Constables.
253 Constables.

307 Total.

15. The strength of the existing Police exclusive of the Duffadars, Deloyets, and Peons who are employed under the two Peishcars, and who are to a certain extent policemen, is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, as follows:—

Districts.	CUTWALLS.		DUFFADARS.		MUDELPARES.		PEONS.		MASSAPIDIES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cochin	2	20	1	7	1	7	26	130	2	8	32	172
Cannianore	2	20	2	13	..	..	33	165	2	8	39	206
Moogoondapuram	1	10	1	7	1	7	24	120	6	24	33	168
Trichoor	1	10	1	7	2	13	31	155	6	24	41	209
Tallapilly	2	20	1	7	1	7	31	155	4	16	39	205
Chittoor	1	10	1	7	1	7	17	85	20	80	40	189
Kodungalore	..	..	1	7	1	7	11	55	5	20	18	89
Nemaray	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	25	..	..	6	32
Total ..	9	90	8	55	8	55	178	890	45	180	248	1,270

16. It will be observed, therefore, that the increase of policemen under the proposed reorganization is only 51.

Head Constables and Constables	299
Cutwalls, Duffadars, &c.	248
	51

17. In respect to the pay of the Constabulary, I beg to observe that, inasmuch as only fair rates of wages would attract good men—and the best mode of securing the continuance of the services of such men when once obtained would be to have a graduating scale of rank and pay—I would propose that the Head Constables and Constables for Cochin be graded and remunerated as follows:—

	RS.
First-grade Head Constables	15 each.
Second-grade Head Constables	12 "
Third-grade* Head Constables	10 "
First-grade Constables	7 "
Second-grade Constables	6 "

18. In deciding the scale of pay it should be borne in mind that some of the men doing now Police duties under the Tahsildars draw Rs. 6 per mensem.

19. Probationers may at first be paid only at Rs. 5 each per mensem and the higher rates of pay need be given only according to the progress they make in learning their duties.

20. It will be nothing but fair and proper to employ as many of the existing Police Cutwalls, Duffadars, Mudelpares, and Peons as possible, and to such as are physically fit I would assign positions so as to obviate any diminution in the salaries they now draw, their subsequent promotion being made dependent upon their own future conduct and exertions.

21. According to the scale I put forward the cost of the Police force, as far as pay itself is concerned, will be as follows:—

	RS.
1 Superintendent	350
7 Inspectors as indicated in paragraph 8	405
15 First-grade Head Constables	225
15 Second-grade Head Constables	180
16 Third-grade Head Constables	160
100 First-grade Constables	700
153 Second-grade Constables	918
Total ..	2,938 per mensem, or 35,256 per annum.

22. To this sum will have to be added the cost of clothing and accoutrements, contingencies, &c., as to which I regret I am not in a position at present to submit a complete detailed statement.

23. It will, in my opinion, be quite necessary to prescribe for every member of the force some kind of uniform. It need not be expensive. Something cheap, but suitable will do. Clothed in ordinary white drill coats and trowsers with blue pipings and wearing a blue turban coupled with some peculiar badge, the Cochin Constables will, I think, look tidy and smart and be sufficiently distinguishable from the neighbouring British and Travancore Police.

* To this grade I would promote Constables who may be distinguished for detective skill, but still, owing to inability to read and write, be unfit to be left in independent charge of a station.

24. The clothing for the Head Constables and Constables should, I think, be supplied by the Sirkar, while the Superintendent and Inspectors may be required to find their uniform at their own expense. Not unlike the Head Constables, the Inspectors should wear distinguishing marks.

25. All the Constables will have also to be provided with batons; and, in view to provide for serious and emergent cases, in which the baton will not be a sufficient weapon, a few muskets will have to be supplied to each station-house.

26. To the Inspectors and Head Constables swords should be issued.

27. My inquiries in regard to the actual cost of the clothing, arms, and accoutrements required for the new force have not yet been completed. I hope, however, to address you on the subject at an early date.

28. Whistles and handcuffs with keys will, I think, have to be procured from Europe. All the rest may be obtained here or in Madras.

29. The clothing, accoutrements, contingencies, travelling allowances, gifts to men, &c., for a force numbering 1,492 strong, the Dewan of Travancore estimated at Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Accepting this figure as a guide, the proportion that Cochin shall have to disburse on these heads for a force the numerical strength of which is 307 will be Rs. 514-6-7 per mensem, but I am not without hope that, having in view the economical mode in which I shall work, the cost will be considerably less.

30. I need scarcely remark that the cost of arms and accoutrements will not be an annually recurring one, and where any article of this description is wilfully or carelessly lost or injured its value may be recovered from the offending member of the force.

31. I shall now consider the office and other arrangements necessary at the headquarters.

32. To begin with, a building will be wanted, in which the office of the Superintendent could be held, a school of instruction maintained, and stores preserved. I do not see any available building now at Ernacollum which furnishes the necessary accommodation. A new structure will, therefore, have to be erected; and, in view to convey some idea of what would answer the requirements of the case, I beg to submit a sketch marked A, which, if necessary, may be improved upon.

33. Considering the nature of the work to be performed, I think the following establishment will be required:—

	RS.
1 Headquarter Inspector or Manager (with allowances)*	75
1 Head Clerk	50
1 Clerk	40
1 Do.	30
1 Do.	25
1 Do.	20
1 Do.	15
1 Do.	15
1 Drill Instructor	15
1 Reserve Inspector, who shall be in charge of the School, the Stores, and the Reserve Force	35
1 Head Constable to assist in the Stores	15
1 Do. do. School	12
2 Orderlies at Rs. 7 each	14
2 Do. at „ 6 „	12
Total ..	373

34. At the most, then, the total cost of the new Police will be as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Pay of the force as particularized in paragraph 21.	2,938	0	0	
Value of arms, accoutrements, contingencies, gifts, &c., in proportion to the rate fixed for Travancore as adverted to in paragraph 29	514	6	7	
Pay of establishment at headquarters as particularized in paragraph 33	373	0	0	
Total ..	3,825	6	7	per mensem, or
	45,904	15	0	per annum.

* It may be necessary to raise the salary of the Manager hereafter, but for some time Rs. 75 ought to answer.

35. It will have been observed from paragraph 15 that the staff of Cutwalls, Duffadars, Mudelpares, Peons, and Massapidies now engaged on Police duties, exclusive of the supervising agency, costs Rs. 15,240 per annum. Deducting this sum from the cost of the proposed reorganization, the additional expenditure per annum will amount to Rs. 30,664-15-0.

36. Now as to the working of the force. To give the force the necessary legal status the enactment of a Police Regulation at once is indispensable. In view to save time, I beg to be permitted to forward herewith a draft regulation marked B drawn up closely on the lines of the Madras Police Act, XXIV of 1859, which, after undergoing any emendations you may deem necessary, may be passed at an early date.

37. The draft regulation, it will be observed, not only defines the duties and powers of the Police Force, but their responsibilities as well. In the performance of such duties they will also have to be guided by the Criminal Procedure Code now in the course of enactment as well as the rules which will have to be framed under Section 6 of the former.

38. I believe that no Police could become a success if it does not receive the hearty support and countenance of the Magistracy. Whilst I shall, therefore, constantly inculcate the absolute necessity of prompt attention and obedience on the part of the members of the new force to the orders which they may receive from any Magistrate in regard to the prevention and detection of crime, I trust that the Magistracy will not, because of the withdrawal from them of Police powers and responsibilities, cease to take an interest in the new organization, but will, on the contrary, while affording their counsel and co-operation in an ungrudging spirit, carefully watch the proceedings of the force and bring to the notice of its head any shortcomings, neglect, or irregularities of which any member may be guilty, so that immediate action may be taken in view to preventing a similar recurrence. I should make it a rule of the department that it shall be imperative upon every Inspector to maintain unreserved and confidential relations with the District Magistrates on all subjects affecting the peace and well-being of the inhabitants within his Police charge, and it would, I consider, be a judicious arrangement if the Sirkar would require the Peishcars or Division Magistrates to visit at least once every year every Police Station within his jurisdiction and communicate the result of such inspections to the Dewan for such notice as may be found necessary.

39. As soon as the organization of the new force has been sanctioned, I shall have to secure the services of one or two Inspectors and commence enlisting the requisite number of men. It is, therefore, desirable that I should at once submit for your approval the conditions under which candidates for employment in the Police Force should, in my opinion, be entertained. They are—

(*a*) Every member of the Police Force shall devote his whole time to the Police service alone. He shall not take part in any trade or calling whatever, and he shall faithfully and honestly use his best abilities to fulfil all his duty as a member of the Police.

(*b*) He shall conform himself implicitly to all rules which shall, from time to time, be made for the regulation and good order of the service and cultivate a proper regard for its honor and respectability.

(*c*) He shall submit to discipline, observe subordination, and promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from persons in authority over him.

(*d*) He shall serve and reside wherever he may be directed.

(*e*) He shall appear at all times in such uniform as shall, from time to time, be ordered to be worn by each respective rank of the service, except (1) when for detection purposes a Head Constable or Constable is authorized not to do so by the written order of a superior officer, or (2) when for a like purpose an Inspector finds it advisable not to wear his uniform.

(*f*) He shall not withdraw from the service without distinct permission or until the expiration of two months after giving notice of his intention to do so.

(*g*) He shall not on any occasion, or under any pretext whatever, directly take or receive any present, gratuity, or fee from any person whatsoever without the express permission of the Superintendent.

(*h*) He shall act with respect and deference towards all official authorities of the country and with forbearance, kindness, and civility towards persons of all ranks. He shall observe a respectable and peaceful line of private conduct and avoid partizanship.

(*i*) He may be required to resign the service and is liable to fine, suspension, reduction of rank, or dismissal for unfitness, negligence, or misconduct according to the circumstances of each case.

(*j*) Leave with retention of any part of his pay cannot be claimed as of right by any member of the Police, but will be granted when it can be done without inconvenience to public service.

(k) Every article of dress or appointment, &c., which may have been supplied to a member of the Police at Sirkar cost will be immediately delivered up when he may cease to belong to the force or may have been suspended.

(l) If any such articles or appointments, &c., have, in the opinion of the Superintendent, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from any pay due to the party shall be made sufficient to make good the damage or supply a new article.

(m) Any member of the force who shall be dismissed shall forfeit the whole of the pay and allowance due to him at the time of dismissal.

40. It would, I consider, be right both on principle and in practice to hold the Superintendent responsible for the selection of proper, intelligent Inspectors and Constables for the Force and for the education of the men for the duties they have to perform. Fitness for arduous work and a certain degree of natural intelligence shall be indispensable qualifications in the case of every candidate for employment.

41. I would propose that a roll of persons recruited be forwarded, from time to time, to the Peishcars or Division Magistrates with a request that they will notify to the Superintendent any objections that they or any of their subordinates may have to bring against such recruits, and, if any particular recruit is objected, he shall be discharged. This arrangement I suggest in view to prevent men of doubtful or indifferent character being employed in the Police, as the Magistracy may safely be presumed to know more of the antecedents of the recruits than the Superintendent himself.

42. The appointment, promotion, removal, grant of leave (except where the leave is under a month), and transfer of Inspectors should, I conceive, vest in the Dewan, who will, I entertain no doubt, give every consideration to the recommendations of the Superintendent. The same rule may be made applicable to employés at the headquarters whose salaries exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. In the case of every other member of the service, whether at headquarters or elsewhere, the matter should, I think, be left entirely to the discretion of the Superintendent.

43. When enlisted, the recruits will have to be trained. For this purpose I would establish an Instruction Class at headquarters, as is done in every taluk in the Madras Presidency, in which they shall be methodically and minutely taught their duties, powers, and responsibilities. They should also be instructed at headquarters in the use of fire-arms and in baton-exercise. Drilling of an elementary character should also be taught. Without some practice in drill, bodies of men cannot possibly move with that discipline and regularity which enables them to cope with a mob, especially if the latter be superior in numbers.

44. I would not permanently appoint and depute to a Police station any member of the force who has not passed a departmental examination sufficient to afford some guarantee of his competency for Police duties. The only exception which I should wish to make would be in favor of men who have been recruited from the existing Police.

45. I have reasons to believe that the country, especially the rural parts, will not at the outset take kindly to the new force. To change the people are as a rule averse, even where it is a change for the better. It would, therefore, be prudent for the new organization to feel its way slowly, and by cautious, proper conduct may confidence take the place of suspicion. I would in these circumstances solicit permission to introduce the new system in one or two kovilagatoomvatakels or districts at a time. If approved, I would begin at once with Cannianore and Cochin.

46. It may have been observed that I have not yet referred to the question of allocation for each district. I defer maturing the necessary statement in this connection until the scheme herein embodied has been sanctioned and I have had time to visit the different districts in person and ascertain the views of the Peishcars or Division Magistrates. This is obviously a point on which, by reason of their knowledge and experience of the divisions, they will be in a position to afford valuable hints and suggestions.

47. There is one more point to which I may now refer, namely, the question of station-houses and sub-station-houses. I have not yet been able to see for myself all the existing tannahs in Cochin and am consequently unable to determine whether all of them will suit the requirements of the new scheme. Where any tannah will more or less answer the purpose it should certainly be utilized, and where it does not it may be replaced by a new building. The tannah in the town of Trichoor, which I visited in September last, will do exceedingly well, all that is needed being some little repairs and the opening of three windows to let in more light and air, which appear now to be scrupulously excluded. Neither of the tannahs at Ernacollum is adapted for Police Stations; and, as I expect that Cannianore shall be the district in which the new scheme will be first brought into operation, I beg that the erection of a suitable station-house at Ernacollum of the description given in the sketch herewith submitted, marked C, may be undertaken without loss of time.

48 I trust I have now dealt with all the points which demand notice in a first report of his kind. If any on which information is at once wanted have escaped my attention, I shall be glad, on being informed of the fact, to supply the omission.

ORDER—dated 30th December 1882, No. 570, Political.

The Government are gratified to learn that so important a reorganization of the Cochin Police Force has been proposed. They have frequently urged reforms in this direction.

2. The Cochin Police Act is based, it is observed, on the Madras Act. It might be pointed out to His Highness the Raja's Government that it has lately been deemed expedient to add a section empowering the District Magistrate to impose on the householders of any taluk or town the cost of any additional Police called out to repress riots, &c.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with enclosure.

Govt. of {1882} Madras.

POLITICAL.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 30th December 1882, No. 570.

DECEMBER.

Cochin Police Force.

Passing orders on papers relating to the proposed establishment of a Police Force in the Cochin State.

27. 8. 83/4